FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1850. [NO. 1730.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $3 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold on the premises, on TUESDAY the 20th day of August next, a Valuable PLANTATION in Sampson county, on the road from Fayetteville to Tarborough, one mile from Graham's Bridge on Black River, containing 155 acres, on which there is a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. The improved land is well adapted to the growth of such crops as are usually grown in this section; the unimproved is valuable for Timber and Turpentine.

TERMS—Ninety days, the purchasers giving notes negotiable at Bank. D. McNEILL.
July 18, 1850. 29 3w

MACKEREL.

TWENTY-FIVE Barrels New Mackerel, just received, and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
July 23, 1850. 29-tf

FISH—Fat Mackerel.

W. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale—
1 barrel No. 1 SALMON.
6 half barrels No. 1 MACKEREL.
20 barrels No. 3 Mackerel.

The quality of this description is said to be much superior to former years.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1850. 29 4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John Eccles, deceased, in room of one lost.

SAMUEL T. HAWLEY, } Executors.
J. W. WRIGHT, }
July 22, 1850. 29-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now opening a heavy stock of FRESH GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Dry Goods, Shoes, Crockery, Glass-ware, and China,

Which, with their usual stock of GROCERIES, contains a greater variety than is usually found in our Establishment. These Goods will be sold at wholesale or retail. Particulars hereafter.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
July 22, 1850. 29tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.
7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

BURNING FLUID.

A FRESH supply received to-day, by
S. J. HINSDALE.
July 15, 1850. 28tf

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.
June 1, 1850. 28tf

LOOK OUT!!
THE PEDLAR IS COMING!

THE subscriber would say to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond county, that he has again put the wheels of "de wagan" in motion, for the purpose of waiting on them another year with Goods entirely new, and which are and shall be surpassed by none, both for richness and newness of style, suitable for the seasons as they may wag on. He intends to "fly round faster," and SELL CHEAPER for cash, if possible, than heretofore, having learned the full value of a *nimble sixpence honestly turned*, both to seller and buyer. A word to the wise is sufficient.

H. G. LUCAS.
July 1, 1850. 28-4w

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months, $10
With the Classics, 15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.
Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.

Daniel C. King, and others, vs. Lewis, Stephen, and Mary King, and Susannah, now the wife of George Stith.

Petition to re-hear former Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that some of the defendants, (heirs at law of John King, dec'd,) are non residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by this Court, that six weeks' publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition: Otherwise, the allegation therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Clinton, the 3d Monday in May, 1850, and 74th year of American Independence.

J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.
25]

To Gentlemen of the Bar.

IREDELL'S LAW REPORTS, Vol. 10, are now bound, and for sale by the Subscribers. It contains 640 pages, at the reduced price of $5. Vol. 6 Equity will not be completed until after the present Term of the Supreme Court, whose decisions it will contain.

The subscribers are owners of the whole edition of Iredell's Reports after vol. 5 Law and Vol. 3 Equity, which they offer to the Profession at $3 per vol. They have also on hand the earlier volumes of Iredell, forming complete sets of his Reports. And will supply, at short notice, complete sets of the N. C. Reports, 37 vols. (except a volume or two which are out of print,) on the most reasonable terms.

Also, all kinds of Law Books furnished, or procured to order, at reasonable prices.

E. J. HALE & SON.
July 1850.

NEW WHEAT WANTED.

WE want to buy 10,000 bushels prime new Wheat, for which we will pay the highest market price in cash.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, July 8, 1850. 27-4w

NEW BOOKS.

OVERMAN on the Manufacture of Iron in all its various Branches, price $5. Booth & Morfit's Encyclopedia of Chemistry, $5. Solly's Syllabus of Lectures on Chemistry, $1 25.—Miss Leslie's Cookery, new Edition, $1. The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion, 75; The Dyer and Color Maker's Companion, 75.

For sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.

Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.

Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.

A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.
June 27, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open at the Bank until the 1st day of September next, on which day the books will be closed. By order of the Board,

WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.
27-2m

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.
Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.
Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Sheetings and Yarns.

25 bales Sheetings.
30 " Yarns. For sale at Factory prices by
COOK & TAYLOR
May 27, 1850. 21-tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for her delivery to me at this place, or Seventy Five Dollars if confined in any Jail in North Carolina, so that I get her again.

WM. McCALL.
Mars' Bluff, S. C., June 19. 15tf

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
Of Hampden Sidney College,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE Thirteenth Annual Course of Lectures will commence on Monday the 14th of October 1850, and continue until the 1st of the ensuing March. The commencement for conferring degrees will be held about the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. Maupin, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse. The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with medical and surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Expenses.—Matriculation fee, $5. Professors' fees, $105. Demonstrator's fee, $10. Graduation fee, $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants' attendance, is usually $3 or $3½ pr. wk.

The catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the institution, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific inquiries will be answered by letter. Address,

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
June 7, 1850. 26-6w

Blanks of all kinds,
For sale at the Book Store.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The supposition so generally entertained, that this body had utterly failed of any evil effect on the public mind, is, we now think, erroneous. There are signs in the States South of us, and in Washington, that its doings and sayings are exercising a very deleterious effect against every plan of adjustment. It has united the extreme men of the South, in and out of Congress, in favor of the extension of the Missouri Compromise, and against every thing else. Now we presume that every body at the South would be perfectly satisfied with the Missouri Compromise. But we presume also that a large majority of the Southern People are not disposed to make that their *only* alternative. They would be satisfied with the Compromise Bill, or any other measure in reason. And since it is universally understood at Washington that the Missouri Compromise cannot pass Congress, those who insist upon that or nothing, practically defeat any settlement. The effect of the Nashville Convention evidently has been to increase that party, and to unite them in an obstinate resistance to all others. In Georgia and South Carolina, a number of meetings have been held, which all make this state of things manifest. They approve of the proceedings and Address of the Nashville Convention, and denounce both Mr. Clay's and Gen. Taylor's plans. They recommend the formation of Associations or Clubs in every county, in the South; and exhibit a heated and uncompromising spirit.

As one of the signs at Washington, we copy the following from a late letter of the correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial:—

"From the tone of conversation among the ultra and most unreasonable of the Southern politicians, and of the Southern Press here, even cautious and intelligent men seem to conclude that the Governor and Legislature of Texas will be encouraged to an aggressive course of action by the partisans of the disunion poncy in the South, not a few of whom I regret to say are here in Congress. Large promises of assistance in men, money and material have no doubt been made, and inflammatory accounts have been dispatched to Texas, as well as to all the Southern States, of the anti-Southern tendency of things at the federal capital.

"The general temper of the Southern States is favorable to the success of these machinations, for the seditious and fanatical spirits who summoned the Nashville convention, and organized the expedition for the invasion of Cuba, and are secretly plotting or openly advocating a Southern confederacy, have too well succeeded in poisoning the public mind in some portions of the South, in Carolina and Mississippi for example, but still when the moment comes for actual resistance to the government of the Union and actual armed invasion of a national territory, I am confident we shall find, as in 1832, a union party in the South strong and zealous enough to suppress, by its own unaided numbers and power, the incendiaries and all their deluded followers. I predict that an attempt at forcible disunion in some shape, will be made, and that it will be put down almost exclusively by Southern men."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE, who has, by the late lamented dispensation of Providence, arrived at the exalted dignity of PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, comes to the station with some advantages not enjoyed by all of his predecessors. In the prime and vigor of a robust health, and of a naturally strong intellect, improved by experience in the government of his own State, as well as in that of the United States, he brings to the discharge of his laborious duties a practical qualification and an adaptation for them rarely surpassed.

It was the personal knowledge of his possession of these qualities that caused Mr. Fillmore to be selected by his Whig contemporaries in the Convention of 1848 as their candidate for Vice President, to be voted for on the same ticket with Gen. Taylor for the higher office. This selection by that Convention was not the result of mere personal regard for him, nor yet of his particular geographical position. Both these considerations, doubtless, favored the selection; but Mr. Fillmore was nominated by the Convention, and elected by the Whigs to the *Vice Presidency*, because they knew that he was in all things qualified to fill the PRESIDENCY, in the possible contingency which, within two years, has actually placed him in that position.

To gratify the very natural interest which all our readers must feel to know the particulars of the history and public services of the citizen who has so suddenly and unexpectedly become their Chief Magistrate, we should have undertaken, by the aid of our own knowledge and recollections, to portray them, had not our attention been directed by a friend to a condensed, but very satisfactory sketch of them, published nearly two years ago, which we have now the pleasure to place before our readers.

The history which we now subjoin, of the authenticity of every part of which the reader may be assured, is corroborated, in many points, by our personal knowledge. The tribute to the ability, assiduity, fidelity, and success of Mr. Fillmore's labors in the post of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, especially, during the time that he filled it, does, so far from being too highly colored, but bare justice to the memorable services which he rendered to the country in that capacity.

From the "American Review" for October 1848.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

It is the peculiar boast of our country that its highest honors and dignities are the legitimate objects of ambition to the humblest in the land, as well as those most favored by the gifts of birth and fortune. Ours is a government of the people, and from the people, emphatically, have sprung those who, in the army or navy, on the bench of justice, or in the halls of legislation, have shed the brightest lustre on the page of our country's history. So universally almost is this the case, that, when we find an instance to the contrary, of one born to a fortune, and enjoying the advantages of influential connexions, rising to a high place in the councils of the nation, the exception deserves especial note for its rarity. No merit, therefore, is claimed for Millard Fillmore on account of the fact that, from comparatively humble parentage, he has attained his present eminent position. His history, however, affords a useful lesson, as showing what may be accomplished, in the face of the greatest obstacles, by intellect, aided and controlled by energy, perseverence, and strict integrity, in a public and private capacity.

John Fillmore, the great-grandfather of Millard Fillmore, and the common ancestor of all of that name in the United States, was born about the year 1700, in one of the New England States, and, feeling a strong propensity for a sea-faring life, at the age of about nineteen went on board a fishing vessel which sailed from Boston. The vessel had been but a few days out when it was captured by a noted pirate ship, commanded by Capt. Phillips, and young Fillmore was kept as a prisoner. He remained on board the pirate ship nine months, enduring every hardship which a strong constitution and firm spirit was capable of sustaining; and, though frequently threatened with instant death unless he would sign the piratical articles of the vessel, he steadily refused until two others had been taken prisoners, who also refusing to join the crew, the three made an attack upon the pirates, and, after killing several, took the vessel and brought it safe into Boston harbor. The narrative of this adventure has been for many years in print, and details one of the most daring and successful exploits on record. The surviving pirates were tried and executed, and the heroic conduct of the captors was acknowledged by the British Government. John Fillmore afterwards settled in a place called Franklin, in Connecticut, where he died.

His son, Nathaniel Fillmore, settled at an early day in Bennington, Vermont, then called the Hampshire Grants, where he lived till his death in 1814. He served in the French war, and was a true Whig of the Revolution, proving his devotion to his country's cause by gallantly fighting as a lieutenant under Stark, in the battle of Bennington.

Nathaniel Fillmore, his son, and father of Millard, was born at Bennington in '71, and early in life removed to what is now called Summer Hill, Cayuga County, where Millard was born, January 7, 1800. He was a farmer, and soon after lost all his property by a bad title to one of the military lots he had purchased. About the year 1802 he removed to the town of Sempronius, now Niles, in the same county, and resided there until 1819, when he removed to Erie county, where he still lives, cultivating a small farm with his own hands. He was a strong and uniform supporter of Jefferson, Madison, and Tompkins, and is now a true Whig.

The narrow means of his father deprived Millard of any advantages of education beyond what were afforded by the imperfect and ill-taught common schools of the county. Books were scarce and dear, and at the age of fifteen, when more favored youths are far advanced in their classical studies, or enjoying in colleges the benefit of well-furnished libraries, young Fillmore had read but little except his common school books and the Bible. At that period he was sent into the then wilds of Livingston county, to learn the clothier's trade. He remained there about four months, and was then placed with another person to pursue the same business and wool-carding in the town where his father lived. A small village library that was formed there soon after gave him the first means of acquiring general knowledge through books. He improved the opportunity thus offered; the appetite grew by what it fed upon. The thirst for knowledge soon became insatiate, and every leisure moment was spent in reading.—Four years were passed in this way, working at his trade, and storing his mind, during such hours as he could command, with the contents of books of history, biography, and travels. At the age of nineteen he fortunately made an acquaintance with the late Walter Wood, Esq., whom many will remember as one of the most estimable citizens of Cayuga county.—Judge Wood was a man of wealth and great business capacity; he had an excellent law library, but did little professional business. He soon saw that under the rude exterior of the clothier's boy were powers that only required proper development to raise the possessor to high distinction and usefulness, and advised him to quit his trade and study law. In reply to the objection of a lack of education, means, and friends to aid him in a course of professional study, Judge W. kindly offered to give him a place in his office, and to advance money to defray his expenses, and wait until success in business should furnish the means of repayment.—The offer was accepted. The apprentice boy bought his time, entered the office of Judge Wood, and for more than two years applied himself closely to business and study. He read law and general literature, and studied and practised surveying.

Fearing he should incur too large a debt to his benefactor, he taught school for three months in the year, and acquired the means of partially supporting himself. In the fall of 1821 he removed to the county of Erie, and the next spring entered a law office in Buffalo.

There he sustained himself by teaching, and continued his legal studies until the spring of 1823, when he was admitted to the Common Pleas; and, being too diffident of his then untried powers to enter into competition with the older members of the bar in Buffalo, he removed to Aurora, in that county, where he commenced the practice of law. In 1826 he was married to Abigail Powers, the youngest child of the Rev. Lemuel Powers, dec'd, by whom he has two children, a son and a daughter. She is a lady of great worth, modest and unobtrusive in her deportment, and highly esteemed for her many virtues.

In 1827 Mr. Fillmore was admitted as an attorney, and in 1829 as a counsellor of the Supreme Court. Previous to this time his practice had been very limited, but his application to judicial studies had been constant and severe, and it is not to be doubted that, during these few years of comparative seclusion, he acquired that general knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law which has mainly contributed in after-life to give him an elevated rank among the members of that liberal profession. His legal acquirements and skill as an advocate soon attracted the attention of his professional brethren in Buffalo, and he was offered a highly advantageous connexion with an older member of the bar in that city, which he accepted, and removed there in the spring of 1830, in which place he continued to reside until his election as Comptroller and removal to Albany last winter.

His first entrance into public life was in January, 1829, when he took his seat as a member of the Assembly from Erie county, to which office he was re-elected the two following years. The so-called Democratic party in those three sessions, as for many years before and after, held triumphant sway in both houses of the Legislature, and but little opportunity was afforded a young member of the opposition to distinguish himself. But talent, integrity, and assiduous devotion to public business will make a man felt and respected even amidst a body of opposing partisans; and Mr. Fillmore, although in a hopeless minority, so far as any question of a political or party bearing was involved, on all questions of a general character soon won the confidence of the House in an unexampled degree. It was a common remark among the members, "If Fillmore says it is right, we will vote for it."

The most important measure of a general nature that came up during his service in the State Legislature was the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. In behalf of that great and philanthropic measure Mr. Fillmore took an active part, urging with unanswerable arguments its justice and expediency, and, as a member of the committee on the subject, aiding to perfect its details. That portion of the bill relating to justice's courts was draughted by him, the remainder being the work of the Hon. John C. Spencer. The bill met with a fierce, unrelenting opposition at every step of its progress, and to Millard Fillmore, as much as to any other man, are we indebted for expunging from the statute book that relic of a cruel, barbarous age, imprisonment for debt.

He was elected to Congress in the fall of 1832. The session of 1833-4 will long be remembered as the one in which that system of politics known under the comprehensive name of Jacksonism, was fully developed. During his first term, Gen. Jackson, and those who filled the high offices of Government, and shaped the policy of the Administration, pursued a comparatively cautious course. But the ordeal of the election of 1832 having been passed, the mask was thrown off. The re-election of Gen. Jackson was construed into a popular approval of all his acts, whether committed or only meditated, and then by gross usurpations of Executive authority, and unwarrantable exercise of powers constitutionally granted, were perpetrated those gross outrages which, defended as they were by an unscrupulous spirit of partisanship, have done more to demoralize and corrupt public sentiment, foster a licentious spirit of radicalism, miscalled democracy, and fill the heart of every patriot with sad forebodings of the future, than all that the open assaults of republican institutions could have done in a century. It was in the stormy session of 1833-34, immediately succeeding the removal of the deposites, that Mr. Fillmore took his seat. In those days the business of the House and debates were led by old and experienced members—new ones, unless they enjoyed a wide spread and almost national reputation, rarely taking an active and conspicuous part. Little chance, therefore, was afforded Mr. Fillmore, a member of the opposition, young and unassuming, of displaying those qualities that so eminently fit him for legislative usefulness. But the school was one admirably qualified more fully to develope and cultivate those powers which, under more favorable circumstances, have enabled him to render such varied and important services to his country. As he has ever done, in all the stations he has filled, he discharged his duty with scrupulous fidelity, never omitting, on all proper occasions, any effort to advance the interests of his constituents and the country, and winning the respect and confidence of all.

At the close of his term of service he resumed the practice of his profession, which he pursued with distinguished reputation and success, until, yielding to the public voice, he consented to become a candidate, and was re-elected to Congress in the fall of 1836. The remarks above made, in relation to his service in the 22d Congress, will measurably apply to his second term. Jacksonism and the pet bank system had, in the march of the "progressive Democracy," given place to Van Burenism and the Subtreasury. It was but another step towards the practical repudiation of old republican principles, and an advance to the locofocoism of the present day. In this Congress Mr. Fillmore took a more active part than he did during his first term, and on the assembling of the next Congress, to which he was re-elected by a largely increased majority, he was assigned a prominent place, on what, next to that of Ways and Means, it was justly anticipated, would become the most important committee of the House—that of Elections. It was in this Congress that the famous contested New Jersey case came up. It would swell this brief biographical sketch to too great a length to enter upon the details of that case, and it is the less necessary to do so, inasmuch as the circumstances of the gross outrage then perpetrated, by a party calling itself republican, and claiming to respect State rights, must yet dwell in the recollection of every reader. The prominent part Mr. Fillmore took in that case, his patient investigation of all its complicated, minute details, the clear convincing manner in which he set forth the facts, the lofty and indignant eloquence with which he denounced the meditated wrong, all strongly directed public attention to him as one of the ablest men of that Congress, distinguished as it was by the eminent ability and statesmanship of many of its members.

On the assembling of the next Congress, to which Mr. Fillmore was re-elected by a majority larger than was ever before given in his district, he was placed at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means. The duties of that station, always arduous and responsible, were at that time peculiarly so. A new Administration had come into power, and found public affairs in a state of the greatest derangement. Accounts had been wrongly kept, peculation of every kind abounded in almost every department of the Government, the revenue was inadequate to meet the ordinary expenses, the already large existing debt was rapidly swelling in magnitude, commerce and manufactures were depressed, the currency was deranged, banks were embarrassed, and general distress pervaded the community. To bring order out of disorder, to replenish the National Treasury, to provide means that would enable the Government to meet the demands against it, and to pay off the debt, to revive the industry of the country, and restore its wonted prosperity—these were the tasks devolved upon the Committee of Ways and Means. To increase their difficulties, the minority, composed of that party that had brought the country and Government into such a condition, instead of aiding to repair the evil they had done, uniformly opposed almost every means brought forward for relief, and too often their unavailing efforts were successfully aided by a treacherous Executive. But, with an energy and devotion to the public weal worthy of all admiration, Mr. Fillmore applied himself to the task, and, sustained by a majority whose enlightened patriotism has rarely been equalled, and never surpassed, succeeded in its accomplishment.

The measures he brought forward and sustained with matchless ability, speedily relieved the Government from its embarrassment, and have fully justified the most sanguine expectations of their benign influence upon the country at large. A new and more accurate system of keeping accounts, rendering them clear and intelligible, was introduced. The favoritism and peculation, which had so long disgraced the Departments and plundered the Treasury, were checked by the requisition of contracts. The credit of the Government was restored, ample means were provided for the exigencies of the public service, and the payment of the national debt incurred by the former Administration.—Commerce and manufactures revived, and prosperity and hope once more smiled upon the land. The country even yet too keenly feels the suffering it then endured, and too justly appreciates the beneficent and wonderful change that has been wrought, to render more than an allusion to these matters necessary. The labor of devising, explaining, and defending measures productive of such happy results was thrown chiefly on Mr. Fillmore. He was nobly sustained by his patriotic fellow Whigs; but on him, nevertheless, the main responsibility rested.

After his long and severe labors in the committee room—labors sufficiently arduous to break down any but an iron constitution—sustained by a spirit that nothing could conquer, he was required to give his unremitting attention to the business of the House, to make any explanation that might be asked, and be ready with a complete and triumphant refutation of every cavil or objection that the ingenious sophistry of a factious minority could devise. All this, too, was required to be done with promptness, clearness, dignity, and good temper. For the proper performance of these varied duties few men are more happily qualified than Mr. Fillmore. At that fortunate age when the physical and intellectual powers are displayed in the highest perfection, and the hasty impulses of youth, without any loss of its vigor, are brought under control of large experience in public affairs, with a mind capable of descending to minute details, as well as conceiving a grand system of national policy, calm and deliberate in judgment, self-possessed and fluent in debate, of dignified presence, never unmindful of the courtesies becoming social and public intercourse, and of political integrity unimpeachable, he was admirably fitted for the post of leader of the 27th Congress.

Just before the close of the first session of this Congress, Mr. Fillmore, in a letter addressed to his constituents, signified his intention not to be a candidate for re-election. He acknowledged with gratitude and pride the cordial and generous support given him by his constituents, but the severe labor devolved upon him by his official duties demanded some relaxation, and private affairs necessarily neglected in some degree during several years of public service, called for attention. Notwithstanding his declaration to withdraw from the station he filled with so much honor and usefulness, the convention of his district unanimously, and by acclamation, re-nominated him, and urgently pressed upon him a compliance with their wishes. Mr. Fillmore was deeply affected by this last of many proofs of confidence and regard on the part of those who had known him longest and best; but he firmly adhered to the determination he had expressed, and, at the close of the term for which he was elected, he returned to his home, more gratified at his relief from the cares of official life than he had ever been at the prospect of its highest rewards and honors. But, though keenly enjoying the freedom from public responsibilities, and the pleasure of social intercourse in which he was now permitted to indulge, the qualities of mind and habits of systematic close attention to business, that so eminently fitted him for a successful Congressional career, were soon called into full exercise by the rapidly increasing requirements of professional pursuits, never wholly given up.—There is a fascination in the strife of politics, its keen excitements, and its occasional but always tempting brilliant triumphs, that, when once felt, few men are able to resist so completely as to return with relish to the comparatively tame and dull occupations of private life. But to the calm and equable temperament of Mr. Fillmore, repose, after the stormy scenes in which he had been forced to take a leading part, was most grateful. He had ever regarded his profession with affection and pride, and he coveted more the just, fairly-won fame of the jurist, than the highest political distinction. He welcomed the toil, therefore, which a large practice in the higher courts imposed upon him, and was as remarkable for the thoroughness with which he prepared his legal arguments, as he was for patient, minute investigation of the dry and difficult subjects it was so often his duty to elucidate and defend in the House of Representatives.

In 1844, in obedience to a popular wish too strong to be resisted, he reluctantly accepted the Whig nomination for Governor. The issue of that conflict has become history, and, though deeply pained at the result, he was only so in view of the calamities that he foresaw would follow the defeat of the illustrious statesman and patriot, Henry Clay, who led the Whig host. For his own defeat, Mr. Fillmore had no regrets. He had no aspirations for the office, and, with the failure of his election, he trusted would end any further demand upon him to serve in public life.

In 1847 a popular call, similar to that of '44, was again made upon him, to which he yielded a reluctant assent, and was elected Comptroller of the State, by a majority larger than had been given to any State officer at any former election in many years. There were some peculiar causes that contributed to swell his majority at that election, but, independent of them, there can be no doubt that the general conviction of his eminent fitness for the office, would, under any circumstances of the opposing party, have given him a great and triumphant vote. That such evidence of the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens was gratifying to his feelings cannot be doubted, but few can justly appreciate the sacrifices they impose. The duties of his present office could not be discharged without abandoning at once and forever—for who ever regained a professional standing once lost?—a lucrative business which he had been years in acquiring, nor without severing all those social ties, and breaking up all those domestic arrangements, which rendered home happy, and bound him to the city where the best portion of his life had been spent. Yet feeling that the State had a right to command his services, he cheerfully submitted to its exactions, and on the first of January last removed to Albany, where he has since resided, displaying in the performance of the duties of his arduous and responsible office, the high ability and thorough attention which have always characterized the discharge of all his public trusts.

Such was the boy, and such is the man, whom the Whigs present as their candidate for Vice President of the United States. In every station in which he has been placed, he has shown himself "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution." He is emphatically one of the people. For all that he has and is, he is indebted, under God, to his own exertions, the faithful performance of every duty, and steadfast adherence to the right. Born to inheritance of comparative poverty, he struggled bravely with difficulties, that would have appalled and crushed a less resolute heart, until he has, by no base means, reached a proud eminence which commands the admiration of his countrymen. Nobly has he won his laurels, and long may he live to wear them!

THE SEMINOLE INDIANS.—A public meeting of the people of Hillsborough county, Florida, lately resolved to apply to the Legislature forthwith to remove the Seminole Indians who remain within that State; and, "meanwhile, in order to facilitate matters, the meeting recommends that *the General Government should make war upon the Indians.*"

This is modest, certainly! We suppose these Hillsborough people want to get some more pickings out of Uncle Sam, such as were common in the last Seminole war, in the shape of contracts, &c.

But it seems that Billy Bowlegs, the great war chief of the tribe, demurs to being sent west of the Mississippi. He says that they are willing to be restricted within narrower limits, but that his young men would rather fight than leave the country entirely. He also stated that the "pale faces" could gain nothing but evil if they should send their red brethren away by force, for their Prophet had told them that an evil spirit would take possession of the *country* as soon as they should leave it, which would destroy every "pale face" that trespassed upon their hunting grounds.

Does Mr. Reid, we again ask, for the fifth time, believe the prohibition of slavery, by Congress, in the territories, to be constitutional? If he does, according to the "Standard" itself for the last twelve months, *he is not to be trusted*—if he does not, then *he* is a perjured man. FOR HE TWICE VOTED FOR IT!!—*Raleigh Register.*

A shrewd little fellow, who had only recently "*begun to* learn Latin," occasionally mixed *his mother* tongue with a spice of the dead language. It thus chanced, as one day he was reading aloud to his master, that he astonished him by the translation: "Vir, a *man*; gin, a trap; vir-gin, a man-trap" "You young rogue," exclaimed the pedagogue, "your father has been helping you with your lessons."

Votes Polled by New States.—On her admission as a State Louisiana polled 4,748 votes; Indiana 6,789; Mississippi 7,475; Illinois 8,075; Arkansas 3,638; Michigan 11,360; Florida 5,301; and Iowa 13,271. California polled, last year, 14,213 American votes.

GOV. MANLY IN THE WEST.

We continue to receive, (says the Raleigh Register,) the most cheering accounts of Gov. Manly's progress in the Western part of the State. He will gain largely upon his former vote, and we should not be at all surprised if the glorious "Mountain Reserve" should send down a Harrisonian majority to swell the triumph that awaits us. We subjoin a few of the letters that have reached us:

JULY 11th, 1850.

MR. GALES: Gov. Manly addressed the People at Boone, Watauga County, yesterday, in his able and eloquent style, with very decided effect.

The Governor mixes happily and agreeably with the people, and by no means carries himself haughtily in the pride of aristocracy as we were told in 1848.—You may be assured that the *Whigs* of Watauga will give him their cordial and zealous support, while he has made to himself many converts. When you hear from Watauga, you will hear glorious news for Manly and the Whig cause.

Let every man go to the Polls and exert himself, as though victory could only be obtained by his own exertions, and our success will be crowned with an overwhelming majority.

Truly yours, &c.

JULY 13th, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure of hearing Gov. Manly at Watauga C. H. on the 10th instant. The assemblage was not so large as might have been expected, but embraced most of the substantial farmers in that section of the country, all of whom except the few rigid Democrats who were present, were highly delighted, not only with the speech, but with the cordial, frank manner of their distinguished Chief Magistrate. In the course of his remarks the Governor discussed to a limited extent various public topics of the day, both State and National, on both of which he gave great satisfaction. His remarks, however, were more circumscribed than they would have been had his competitor been present, he being unfortunately detained, as I understood, at Jefferson, by indisposition. This circumstance was regretted by all, as a full, free and thorough discussion and examination of the political topics of the day is just what the Whigs want, and just what they wish to come from Gov. Manly as their champion. His speech on the occasion referred to was one of great power and eloquence, and will tell on the 1st day of August next, as you will see by the returns from Watauga County. The Governor was to address the people of Wilkes on the 12th, and I much regretted my inability to be present, as I have no doubt the citizens of that good old Whig County will flock in by hundreds to hear him.—Let the Whigs of the State every where but do their whole duty and all will be well. Let them lay aside every sectional feeling, discard every petty cause of dissatisfaction and come up manfully and patriotically to the maintenance of their cherished principles, and their noble and gallant standard bearer will be carried through the contest with his banner proudly floating in the breeze. His Excellency is in fine health and spirits, and the cool water and bracing air of the mountains, together with the hearty and cordial greeting which he every where meets, will no doubt keep him so.

Very truly yours, &c.

MORGANTON, July 18, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: Thinking that you may desire to know something of the progress of the canvass for the Gubernatorial Chair in this region of Country, I have taken my pen to tell what I *know* about it. I have had the pleasure of hearing both candidates three different times, on the 12th, at Wilkesboro', on the 15th, at Lenoir, in Caldwell County, and yesterday, at this place; and richly have I been paid for my trouble in attending these various places. My only regret is that the whole Whig party, aye, and I might add, the whole Democratic, were not present on those occasions; for well do I feel assured, that had they been there, such demonstrations would have been made, that there would be but one candidate in the field, and that one Manly—but as it is, I suppose Col. Reid will keep his name up until the day of the election, though he is obliged to know that he is a doomed man. Manly has raised himself in the estimation of men of all parties by his elevated patriotism and his broad and liberal views of State policy, disdaining the low work of attempting to excite the local jealousies of one section of the State against the other.—And here let me remark that I would have been surprised (if I could have been surprised at any thing from Holden,) at an Editorial in the "Standard" of last Saturday, charging Governor Manly with advocating in the West "the destruction of the present basis of representation and going unequivocally for the white basis." Now, sir, as a friend of Gov. Manly, who has heard him on these occasions before large crowds in the Western part of the State, discuss this very question, I pronounce the assertion FALSE, and I do so for this reason, that the GOVERNOR HIMSELF, in WILKES, in CALDWELL and in BURKE, where the slave population is sparse in comparison to other counties in the State, BRANDED THE CHARGE AS FALSE IN THE PRESENCE OF MR. REID, AND OF MORE THAN A THOUSAND WESTERN VOTERS. Here is the true clue to this miserable slander. Reid has found out since he came West that the state of feeling is entirely different from what it had been represented to him, that Manly has grown in the affections of the people by his devotion to the interests of the whole State, and that his only chance is to array the East against him; and in order to do so, the cue is given to the "Standard" that something must be done to operate in the East or the battle is lost; and forthwith Davy's organ comes down to his dirty work to stir up those sectional jealousies which have always sat like an incubus upon the vital interests of our good old mother. Now, sir, if the "Standard" is desirous of telling the truth, why does it not tell that COL. REID IS BOASTING HERE IN THE WEST THAT HE HAS INVARIABLY VOTED AGAINST EVERY PROJECT FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE EAST? Why does it not tell its Eastern readers, that Reid is endeavoring to excite the West against them, by charging that they of the East have always had their arms up to their elbows in the public crib, whilst the West could scarcely get the tips of their fingers in? That the East got the loaf and the West only a few crumbs? All of this the "Standard" might tell and tell the *truth*. But fairness is the last of all its objects. Upon the subject of selling poor white men for debt, Reid had to "fess the corn," and his only apology or excuse for voting for such a law was that some of the Western Representatives voted the same way that he did. I know, Mr. Editor, that you have not space to devote to long communications—therefore, I will draw this one to a close, by assuring you and through you the Whigs of the East, that every thing in this region is cheering and encouraging as far as Gov. Manly is concerned. He has met with as warm a reception at the hands of the Whig party, as the most ardent and devoted Whig could desire; and *two Democratic Candidates* for the Legislature in adjoining counties, seeing that it would be hazardous for them to breast the current and go for Reid against Manly, have publicly declared that they cannot and will not go it. If the Whig party in other portions of the State will only do their duty as well as we intend to do ours, you may set down Manly's majority at from 3 to 5,000.

Yours truly.

The Prospect in the West.—Our Correspondents give us cheering news from the West. One writes us that "Manly's majority will be increased over 500 votes in the three Counties of Wilkes, Caldwell and Burke;" and another says that, "in Rutherford, from what I can learn, the Whigs are opening their eyes, and are becoming convinced that the Editor of the *thum paper*, published at Rutherfordton, has for the first time hoisted his true colors."

So strong is the current for Manly in the remote Western Counties, that after the discussion at Lenoir, (as we are credibly informed,) the Democratic Candidate for the Legislature, Mr. Clark, *came out openly and said he could not go for Reid!* Even Mr. Avery, the Democratic Candidate in Burke, (as we are also advised,) *does not dare to come out for Reid!!*

Raleigh Register.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GOV. MANLY.

MORGANTON, July 17, 1850.

MR. GALES—*Dear Sir:* Your kind letter addressed to me at Lenoir and forwarded to me here, is this moment received.

The charge that I have come out in favor of changing the present basis of representation under our Constitution to the *White Basis*, either in the Federal or State Government, is UTTERLY AND UNQUALIFIEDLY *FALSE*, from whatsoever source it may have originated or been promulgated.

Such doctrine may be *popular* in the Mountain regions, but I do not entertain it and do not advance it.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this hasty note.

Yours truly,

CHAS. MANLY.

Gov. Manly's True Position.—Our Constitution is not perfect. No one pretends that it is or ever can be. But it is the glory of our free Institutions that the people have a right to alter their organic law whenever time and experience prove that amendments are wanting and the public feeling and the popular voice demand a change. In our Constitution this right is expressly provided for, and in my judgment it is no part of a Governor's duties or rights, to make or propose new Constitutions for the people."

"The people may be trusted I am sure to decide for themselves in North Carolina, and at all events they have reserved that right in the existing Constitution: and if such a law should be passed by the Legislature during my term of office, it shall be faithfully and fairly executed."

"In my view of the subject, it will be my duty to recommend to the approaching General Assembly such legislation consistently with the compromises of our present Constitution, as will enable the people to decide these questions for themselves.—And I owe it to candor to declare this to you upon the present occasion; because the approaching election will take place several months before my first Official Communication to the General Assembly."—*Gov. Manly's Address, read before the Whig State Convention, 11th June*, 1850.

POSITION OF THE WHIG PARTY.

7. WHEREAS, A large number of the people of the State, without distinction of political party, have indicated a wish to have the State Constitution amended, so as to give to voters for the House of Commons the right to vote also for Senators: And whereas, it is a fundamental principle of popular government, declared in our Bill of Rights, that all political power is vested in, and derived from, the People only:—

Resolved, in the opinion of this Convention, that the Legislature should adopt some mode, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, by which the sense of a majority of the People may be clearly ascertained, and their wishes carried out, in reference to said proposed amendment of the Constitution.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A FULL VOTE.

We have been looking over the election returns for Governor in 1848, and find that the vote for Gov. Manly, in the strong Whig counties, fell off largely from the usual Whig poll. This was owing to the apathy that existed then—to a belief that exertions were not needed—and this is the way Gov. Manly's majority in the State was so small, only about 900. There are eight counties that might, by polling a full vote, have carried his majority up to 3000. We give them, with the vote for Graham, Clay and Manly. We make no comparison of the vote for Taylor, as that was not strictly a test of party strength:

	Graham.	Clay.	Manly.
Chatham,	1153	1136	933
Guilford,	1920	2134	1567
Iredell,	1527	1582	1042
Mecklenburg,	808	909	666
Pasquotank,	593	563	471
Rutherford,	1402	1310	1036
Richmond,	678	802	545
Stokes,	1105	1084	1003
	9186	9520	7263
	7263	7263	
	1923	2257	

In these eight counties, out of seventy in the State, Manly's vote fell short of Graham's 1923, and behind Clay's 2267. But when the Presidential election came on in the Fall, Taylor's majority in the State was 8000, against 900 for Manly. All this shows what the Whigs of North Carolina can do when they try—and that they are always safe when they poll a full vote, as we hope they will do on Thursday next.—*Washington Whig.*

FROM THE RALEIGH TIMES.

We have heretofore warned the Whigs of the State of the attempt made to misrepresent Gov. Manly's position in regard to the Basis of Representation in the Legislature. The *Raleigh* Standard, deriving its authority from *David S. Reid* himself, in the first place puts it forth on what it calls the "*best authority.*" The Goldsborough Patriot confesses that his informant got it from *Reid*. And the Wilmington Journal states the charge in such a way as to convey the same inference. We regard that matter as settled: and the Democratic candidate for Governor stands before the people in the attitude of author of the *charge*, that Gov. Manly has taken ground against the present Basis of Representation, and in favor of the White Basis.

Desperate as have been attempts of the Democratic party to obtain the control of affairs in North Carolina, we confess that in the present canvass they have gone beyond their former zealous efforts, and used the most humiliating and unworthy means. Had they a man of talents, standing and character at the head of their Central Organ, the Raleigh Standard, their success might be greater. But what better can be expected from a *pettifogger*, than the disreputable issues which he makes? the unscrupulous means he employs? the use which he permits his party to make of him? He has promulgated this charge at the instance of *Reid*—and must suffer, with him, the odium attached to its falsity and turpitude. For *Reid* there can be no excuse—he has given the information—he has heard Gov. Manly's speeches so often that no pretence of *misunderstanding* will avail him—and we are *forced* to the conclusion, however much we may wish it were otherwise, that *David S. Reid* has deliberately misrepresented Gov. Manly's position on the subject of the Basis of Representation.

The truth of the charge having been denied by us, and the other Whig presses of the State, *the Standard* of July 20, comes out with a certificate dated at Wentworth, July 16, signed by T. B. Wheeler, J. S. Robinson, jr., E. W. Hancock, J. W. Ellington, and T. Ruffin, jr., who state that at Wentworth, *on the 21st June*, Gov. Manly declared, most distinctly and unequivocally, that he was in favor of abolishing the black or fedral basis, and of instituting a white basis in its stead;" they say that *Reid* opposed any change whatever in the mode of apportioning representatives, *and especially at this juncture;* and that Gov. Manly then emphatically announced himself in favor of the change, and proclaimed that he was a better friend to Equal Suffrage than his opponent.—They say further that some of them *are Whigs*, and have no wish to *injure* Gov. Manly or his election; that they heard him *with their own ears*, and *are willing* to testify to it; and that they are not *ambitious* of appearing in print, but *consent* that their certificates may be published, if necessary to establish *the truth*. Who, and how many, *are Whigs*, we are not told; and the majority we infer, are *Democrats*.

We deal plainly with this matter, and brand it AGAIN, as we have *twice done* in our paper, as a FALSEHOOD, from beginning to end.

And fortunately, we are enabled to answer UPON HIS OWN AUTHORITY, *and in his own words*, from a letter dated "WILKESBORO', July 21," which contained the following message to the *Editor of the Raleigh Times:*

"THE STORY ABOUT MY HAVING COME OUT FOR WHITE POPULATION IS FALSE. The Whig papers in Raleigh ought to warn their readers not to be deceived or humbugged by such contemptible arts and practices. *My views are set forth in my printed speech*, AND I TAKE NO COURSE INCONSISTENT WITH THE POSITIONS AND DECLARATIONS THEREIN MADE. It is true, I do not speak the same words, day after day, BUT THE PRINCIPLES AVOWED ARE THE SAME."

And what is there to entitle the *Certificate* to any great reliance, when it is contrary to the express denial of an honest and honorable man as ever served the State? Is it *probable* that Gov. Manly would solemnly declare, in his speech before the Convention, that he thought it was in no sense becoming in the Governor, or the Candidate for Governor, to undertake the office of tinkering the people's Constitution, and at his first appearance, *in Mr. Reid's own County*, plainly contradict himself?

Is it *probable*, that Gov. Manly would accept the nomination of the Whig Convention, which, at the time of his nomination, declared, by a formal Resolution, that it belonged to a *majority* of the people, *and to them only*, to alter the organic law, *in the manner prescribed by the Constitution*, and forthwith set himself up against the pride and the principle of his friends, by turning a *constitution mender* for the people in his canvass?

If there be any who, finding in their own bosoms no sentiment of honor to rebuke all double-dealing, are too ready to lend their ears to the charge of it against another, we ask even such men to answer, whether Gov. Manly, had he set out to play a double game, would have been quite so silly and short-sighted as to proclaim it *by his first speech*, and at *Wentworth*, in *David S. Reid's own County?* and before a crowd where the Federal population basis is as much in favor as in any other county in North Carolina?

The story is not credible of itself. Any fair man would doubt his own impressions. It is an impeachment of the Governor's political honor and personal veracity, at the solicitation of unprincipled partisans, *when it must have been known and foreseen*, that the statement would be used—nay, it was *intended* to be used—in the Eastern Counties, whilst Gov. Manly was daily travelling West, according to his published appointments, away from his accusers, and without a knowledge of the accusation?

We put it to every honorable mind, whether those who understood Gov. Manly to have taken *a position*, in the teeth of his own Address *before the Convention*, and in the face of a Resolution by the Convention which nominated him, did not owe it to an honorable man like Gov. Manly to arraign his inconsistency upon the spot? Did they do that? Whether they did not owe it to themselves to furnish Gov. Manly with a statement of their interpretation of his speech at Wentworth, before they submitted to become certifiers for heated partisans, in a region remote from the place whither the Governor had already appointed to go? Was that done? No—no. The story is set afloat by the Locofoco press at Raleigh, at the instigation, and upon the authority of *Reid* himself,—"*the* REST authority"—and sent to every Eastern county for effect. *And in the heat of the contest*, BUT NOT TILL THE 16th JULY!—mark it!—*only one fortnight before the Election*, a certificate is asked for, and sent out to deceive and defraud the Eastern Whigs, without Gov. Manly's knowledge; although his *very honorable competitor* is along with him in the West, *and knew that he had flung this poisoned arrow to the East*. God save the State from the triumph of such trickery in the election of a Chief Magistrate!

"We refer our readers to Col. Reid's address for a correct understanding of his position with reference to Internal Improvements. His position is a good one and is such as to meet the approbation of all, whether Internal Improvement or Anti-Internal Improvement men."

Newbern Republican.

Precisely. That was his object—to "ride both sides of the sapling," at once. A dangerous experiment, however, and *certain to ensure a fall!*

Raleigh Register.

REID'S INDEPENDENCE.

Most of our readers will recollect when the famous Land Graduation Bill was *squeezed* through the House of Representatives in 1846 by a majority of only *two* votes. The effect of that bill was to work a virtual cession of the Lands to the new States—to the great wrong of the old States of the Union, and contrary to the express trusts in the Deeds of Cession—and to the utter sacrifice of the interests of North Carolina, among the number, in the Public Lands.

The extraordinary manner in which this bill was passed attracted the attention and reprobation of the whole Country. Pending its passage, nearly every member of Mr. Polk's Cabinet, and several under-Executive Officers, were in the lobbies, *electioneering* with the members of the House, to induce them to vote for the Bill! Not only was universal alarm felt at this outrageous instance of Executive interference in Congressional legislation, but the indignation of every true North Carolinian was aroused, at this first instance of an open sacrifice of the honor and rights of our good old State. The result of this interference was to change *ten votes* from opposition to support of the bill, of which number, FOUR WERE FROM NORTH CAROLINA! We find the following entry in the Newspapers of that day:

"*Democrats who voted* AGAINST the bill YESTERDAY; *and under the influence of Executive dictation and threats*, FOR IT TO DAY—H. S. Clark, DAVID S. REID, J. R. J. Daniel, J. C. Dobbin, of North Carolina; J. D. McCrate, C. Sawtelle, F. H. Schammon, H. Williams, of Maine; Jos. Johnson, of Va.; J. J. McDowell, of Ohio."

Raleigh Register.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

COL. DAVID S. REID AND THE SOLDIERS IN THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

In the Democratic Convention recently held in Raleigh, Col. David S. Reid was represented as the friend of the soldier.—Let the following extract from the journals of Congress show these "poor soldiers and their friends" how he regarded them when he was a member of Congress and receiving eight dollars a day:

Journals 1st Session 29th Congress, pages 793 and 794. May 11th, 1849. The House having under consideration the "Bill providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico," the following amendment was proposed:

"In the 10th section of the bill strike out the word 'eight' and insert *ten* in lieu thereof, so that part of the section shall read, privates of infantry, artillery and riflemen shall receive ten dollars per month.

"And the question being put: will the House agree thereto? it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 104, nays 82."

David S. Reid voted "NO."

This then is the friendship of Col. Reid for the poor soldier! that whilst he is living in the city of Washington, walking up, on Brussels carpets, sitting upon fine cushioned chairs, and lounging upon splendid sofas, and receiving *eight dollars* PER DAY,—he votes that the poor soldier who is to "breast the battle and the breeze," with no couch but his mother earth, with no covering but the sky, who is to meet the hostile enemy at Palo Alto, at Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista, Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, and on numerous other bloody fields, and whose destiny it is to encounter a climate even more dangerous than those battle fields, shall receive *only eight dollars* PER MONTH!

Yes, Col. Reid votes that whilst he is enjoying all the luxuries that the city can afford, and is receiving eight dollars *per day*, the poor soldier who has to encounter the perils and privations above described, shall receive only the same amount *per month*—that he for revelling in luxury one day shall be paid as much as the poor soldier who risks his health and perils his life for a month. And yet the Colonel and his friends say that he is the friend of the soldier, and for the vote thus given demand the votes of the soldier and his friends to elect him Governor of the State!! Such votes and such arrogance need no comment other than the ballot-box.

Mr. Clay declared yesterday, in a speech which breathed all the fire and energy of a young orator, that if the present Compromise bill should fail, he would not *despair of the republic*, and that he would spare no effort to give stability to the Union and peace to the country. The enthusiasm of Mr. Clay, at his advanced period of life, exhibits a model that is worthy of the imitation of all young men. It is this enthusiasm of character which furnishes the secret of success of the most distinguished men.—*Washington Union.*

BOSTON, July 22.

Death Warrant Read to Prof. Webster.—The death warrant was read to Professor Webster. During its reading he was perfectly calm and composed, and when the solemn ceremony was ended he said, "God's will be done—I am resigned to my fate."

HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

The Petersburg Intelligencer pays the following merited compliment to our talented and patriotic Graham—one of North Carolina's brightest ornaments, and one of the most profound and pure statesmen in America:

"Among the names mentioned in connection with the new Cabinet, we have been much gratified to observe that of Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina. We have had, perhaps, better opportunities than any Editor out of North Carolina, to learn the character of this gentleman, and we can truly say that we know of no Cabinet appointment which ought to give more entire satisfaction to the South than that of Governor Graham. With great talents, he combines firmness, moderation, and a character which scandal itself has never attempted to stain. Our contemporaries in North Carolina, with a proper self-respect have never complained of the distribution of distinguished offices under Gen. Taylor's administration. But it may be permitted to an Editor in another State to say that she did not receive under that administration what was due to her. She had been the banner State of the Whig party of the South for years. When other States veered from their true orbits, and our own Virginia twice in ten years turned her back on her native-born sons, North Carolina truly and steadily maintained the ascendancy of Whig principles, and she was entitled to something better than a mission to Spain, if in truth that appointment was given to her in compliance with her solicitation. We have thought proper to make these remarks on our own motion and without consultation with any one. We shall patiently await developements, confident that our new President will do what he conscientiously believes to be right, and what will be sustained by the entire Whig party."

The selection of Mr. Graham, as Secretary of the Navy, is a just and judicious compliment to the steadfast Whig State of North Carolina. He is one of her strongest men, and enjoys the reputation of having the highest qualifications for public service.—*Richmond Times.*

William A. Graham, of North Carolina, is the new Secretary of the Navy. This compliment, in selecting one of her own sons, to take a seat in the Cabinet, at this seeming crisis in the affairs of the country, was due to North Carolina. She has maintained, through every fortune, her political principles, and upheld the Whig banner, when it drooped in almost every other State in the Union. For unflinching devotion to the Whig cause, commend to us the Old North State; and of her sons, none more worthy could be selected, than the new Secretary of the Navy. He has proven himself a worthy champion of that cause, and his own fellow citizens have recognized his merits by calling him to the Executive chair of the State. The appointment, while it will give great gratification to North Carolina, will also be hailed with favor by the whole country, and particularly by the people of the South.

Baltimore Patriot.

President Fillmore and Henry Clay.—The Lexington (Ky.) Observer says that the present very sensitive state of the public mind in reference to the *slave* question, has induced the gentleman to whom the following private letter was addressed immediately after the Presidential election in 1848, to allow it to be presented to the public:

"ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR—I am pained to hear that Mr. Clay has been quite ill. I hope he is now convalescent, and that life has much of health and happiness yet in store for him. He is a noble man, and when he falls, "we ne'er shall look upon his like again." I am told he has said many kind things of me during the canvass, and that he vindicated me from the charge of *Abolitionism*, but I have not seen his letter, still I am none the less grateful for his kindness, and desire to be most cordially remembered to him.

I am truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE."

PRESIDENT FILLMORE yesterday removed his residence to the Presidential Mansion.—*Nat. Int., 20th.*

Mrs. General TAYLOR, Col. and Mrs. BLISS, and Dr. WOOD and family left this city on Thursday evening and arrived safely at the Eutaw House, in Baltimore, where, it is understood, they intend remaining for some time.

National Intelligencer, July 20.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal has adjourned in this City; and will hold a Term at Morganton, commencing on the first Monday in August. We learn that the usual amount of business was transacted, during this Session. The following are the closing Decisions:

By RUFFIN, C. J. In Arey vs. Stephenson, from Cumberland, directing a venire de novo. Also in Hill vs. Dowty, from Beaufort; judgment reversed and judgment for nonsuit. Also in McCaskill vs. McLauchlin, in equity from Cumberland, dismissing the bill with costs. Also in Lee vs. McBride, in equity from Currituck, reversing the decree and dismissing the bill with costs. Also in the State vs. Kimbough, from Caswell, declaring that there is no error in the judgment. Also in Fanshaw vs. Jones from Currituck, awarding a venire de novo. Also in Garvin vs. Cromartie, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. Also in Johnston vs. Gaylord, in equity from Washington, declaring the decree erroneous and directing the Court of Equity to enter a decree according to the opinion of this Court. Also in Tate vs. Dalton, in equity from Rockingham, dismissing the bill with costs. Also in Kelly vs. Muse from Moore; declaring that there is no error in the order. Also in Battle vs. Jones, in equity from Onslow; dismissing the bill with costs. Also in Meadows vs. Meadows, from Craven; reversing the decree. Also in Huntly vs. Ratcliff, in equity from Anson, decree reversed and demurrer overruled. Also in Spencer vs. Moore, from Hyde, affirming the judgment.

By NASH, J. In Crawford vs Glass, from Alamance, directing a venire de novo. Also in Irions vs Cook, from Nash, affirming the judgment. Also in Duke vs Ashbee, from Currituck, awarding a venire de novo. Also in Butts vs Brown, from Forsythe, affirming the judgment below. Also in Farrow vs Respess, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J. In Williams vs Britton, from Bertie, affirming the judgment. Also in Nicholls vs Freeman, from Bertie; judgment here against defendant for $207 80, &c. Also in Armstrong vs Baker, in equity from Edgecombe; decree for plaintiff. Also in Green vs Williams, from Davidson, affirming the judgment. Also in Turner vs Faucett, in equity from Orange, dismissing the bill with costs. Also in Chesson vs Chesson, in equity from Washington, directing a reference — Also in Smith vs Wiseman, in equity from Davidson, directing a decree.—*Raleigh Times.*

SENATOR CLAY'S SPEECH ON MONDAY.

Mr. Clay commenced his speech on this occasion with a comprehensive allusion to the disquietude of the country. It was manifested in the assembling of the Nashville Convention to consult respecting the interests of a portion of this country; the establishment of a sectional press in this city; in the debates in Congress, and in various other ways. Its causes were found to arise, mainly, out of our acquisitions from Mexico, and the remedy proposed was the bill before the Senate. He reviewed its provisions; defended it against the charge of incongruity; compared it with the plan of the late President, to whose memory he paid a feeling tribute; and appealed to Senators to pass it as a measure of reconciliation and harmony to the country—as a compromise which implied mutual concessions and mutual sacrifices—as a measure which alone was capable of restoring peace to the country. He spoke of the effects it would produce to the sections of the Union which were now in a state of antagonism. The North would get the free State of California, and probably other free States; whilst the South would preserve her honor by the avoidance of the Wilmot proviso, besides obtaining a fugitive slave bill, and the abandonment of the agitation of the slavery question in the District of Columbia, obtaining at the same time a large territory on the Rio Grande. The weighty questions which arose in this connexion he discussed for upwards of three hours. He contended that this bill was better for the South than the line to the Pacific which had been proposed. He then approached the question, what will be the consequence of the defeat of this bill? He alluded to the distant prospect of civil war between Texas and New Mexico, and the danger that other Southern States, even to the Potomac, might become involved in it, under the impression that they were contending for the rights of the slave States. In such a fratricidal contest the Union might survive, but the history of the world had taught us the lesson that the end of a war is never seen in its beginning. He made a feeling and eloquent appeal to Senators to pass this bill, which would deprive agitators of their vocation, and restore peace to a distracted country.

It would be vain to attempt in a brief space to give a satisfactory outline of his address, which we shall publish at length as soon as it can be revised. Meantime, this notice may serve to awaken public attention to the forthcoming report.

National Intelligencer.

From the Baltimore Patriot

Mr. Clay made a powerful and determined effort to-day in favor of the Compromise. He made use of the position of Mr. Webster, that slavery can never go to the new territories, being prohibited by the law of God, for which reason he urged the South were but pursuing an abstraction. The substantial advantages which, he contended, were gained to that section by this bill were—that the Wilmot Proviso was abandoned by the North—that those territories would be left open for the experiment hereafter of establishing slavery, should the inhabitants of that region desire it—that a fugitive slave bill, combining most satisfactory provisions for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees their extradition, would be obtained—that an expression of Congress adverse to the further agitation of the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, would be obtained—and finally, that a general settlement of the questions at issue, which would be advantageous, as tending to quiet agitation, would result from the adoption of a Compromise.

An amusing passage-at-arms occurred between Mr. Clay and Mr. Hale at the close of his speech, which afforded much merriment, and some instruction, and which exhibited the keenness and ability of both Senators in this kind of skirmishing to very great advantage. A more serious and significant exchange of sentiment, however, afterward occurred between Mr. Clay and the new and somewhat fiery Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Barnwell. Mr. Clay had alluded to Mr. Rhett, as a disunionist, with some severity, to which Mr. Barnwell, at the close of his speech, took occasion to reply, by avowing sentiments not many degrees different from those promulgated by Mr. Rhett. Mr. Clay, with great solemnity and force, replied, that if Mr. Rhett should put in practice what he avowed, he would be neither more nor less than a TRAITOR!

THE LATE ADMINISTRATION.

Numerous Treaties of importance appear to have been negotiated by this Government during the last six months, of which but little has reached the public, except on the authority of mere rumor.—With the late British Treaty, which reflects so much honor on the country, and which we ourselves have emphatically denominated "the Great Treaty," the Public has been officially made acquainted.

We have learnt that Treaties have also been made by the Secretary of State with the Sandwich Islands, with New Grenada, with Peru, and Mexico.

The Treaty with the Sandwich Islands was negotiated with Mr. Jarvis, the Commissioner on the part of his Hawaiian Majesty. It has been, we understand, unanimously approved by the Senate, and intelligence of the exchange of the ratifications, which was to take place at Honolulu, may be soon expected in the United States.

This Treaty, we understand, is not only a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, but contains a Postal arrangement with the Sandwich Islands, and a provision for extradition of fugitives from justice.

Of the other Treaties we have no precise information; but we understand that they are considered highly important to the commerce and navigation of the United States.

Beside these Treaties, negotiated by the Secretary of State, under the direction of the late President of the United States, the Convention for the Railroad across the Isthmus at Tehuantepec, and the several Treaties with Nicaragua, San Salvador and Guatemala, with the negotiations for conventions of accession to the Central American or British Treaty, will forever mark the era of President Taylor's administration as one of the most successful for its diplomacy in the history of this country.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

THE CHOLERA.—The deaths at Cincinnati average about 30 a day. At St. Louis about 30. At Nashville about 6. At Louisville about 7.

Sir Robert Peel was killed on the 28th June, by being thrown from his horse.

The sudden and violent death of Sir Robert Peel caused a great sensation in England and France. The English papers are filled almost to the exclusion of everything else, with extended notices of the life and character of the late Premier, and with speculations as to the effects his death will have upon the politics of the country. The particulars of his death are thus stated: On Sunday evening, June 29th, whilst proceeding from his residence in Whitehall up Constitution Hill, his horse suddenly shied at something passing, kicked up his heels, and threw Sir Robert over his head on his face. Although rendered insensible by the fall, Sir Robert retained hold of the reins; and the animal thus checked lost his footing, and fell heavily upon the top of the baronet. Several gentlemen passing, rendered the necessary assistance, and the Ex-Premier was placed in a carriage, and removed to his house in Whitehall in a state of insensibility. All the medical talent of London was soon at his service. Their united efforts were unavailing. After lingering till eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, the great statesman expired, in the 63d year of his age.

In reply to an offer by Lord John Russell, in the name of her majesty and of the nation, of a public funeral, the family declined the honor, inasmuch as it was Sir Robert's last wish that he should be buried in Drayton Abbey, with as little parade as possible.

Speculation is rife in England as to the probable effect the death of Sir Robert Peel will have in the position of parties. The general belief appears to be that the event will rather strengthen than weaken the holds of the present Ministry.

The way news is obtained.—The Liverpool Journal contains the following paragraph, relative to the reception of the Pacific's, via Halifax: "The efforts made by the 'cheap' press of New York to obtain early intelligence are most expensive and ingenious. The Pacific, for instance (bound from Liverpool for New York direct,) took out on leaving twelve small water casks made water tight. In each cask was placed a duplicate of the European news, and on the vessel passing the latitude of Halifax the casks were to be thrown over at intervals of half an hour; if at night, a blue light was burnt on each; if in daylight, a small flag was to be attached. The newspapers keep a steamer moving about, and on meeting one of these casks, take it up, and start for the electric telegraph office, thus anticipating the arrival about two days."

A "FAST" WIFE.

The Portland "Argus" tells the following good story of the smartness and spirit of a woman in the settlement, and thinks it "the fastest case on record,"—that "it will take a balloon to beat it:"—

"One of our citizens intending to make a journey east last week, picked up his duds, and started for the cars just in season to get a seat, leaving his wife (who he much regretted could not accompany him) in the yard hanging out a washing of clothes. No sooner had he turned the corner, than his wife threw on her go-to-meetin's, went to the cars, and took a seat before her lord entered. For eighty miles or so, this happy couple travelled in the same car, without the better half discovering his indefatigable lady. Arrived at W., while the husband was inquiring the locations of his friends, his wife made for the house, and became happily domiciliated before he arrived. Stepping into the parlor, his friends after the congratulations had passed, expressed their regret that he had not brought his wife. "Oh (said he) she is so busy, she could not leave. Very sorry—very sorry, I could not bring her along." "Well," said his hostess, "so are we. But there is a lady staying with us that looks so much like your wife, that you can hardly tell them apart. Wait, and I will introduce you." So without more ado, in she ushers the "fast wife" and threw the poor man, who left his wife in Portland hanging out clothes, into a perfect stagnation of astonishment, at finding she had got there before him."

Old Bachelors.—The Leicester (Eng.) Chronicle has been favored, by a married lady, with the following statistics of bachelordom:—Bachelors henpecked by their housekeepers, 3,185; pestered by legacy-hunting relatives, 1,796; devoured by *ennui* and selfish cares, 2,064; troubled and tormented by nephews and nieces, 1,888; crabbed, cross-grained and desolate in life's decline, 5,384; *happy, none.*

Mr. Fillmore is the first Mechanic who has occupied the Presidential Chair. He served an apprenticeship at the clothier's or fuller's trade.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 18.—Prussian Brig Navigator from New York, Ellen Reed from Boston. 19.—Schrs. Col. McRae from Charleston, Eureka from Shallotte. 20.—Schrs. Charles Mills from New York, S. D. Norton from Charleston. 22.—Schr. D. P. Woodbury from Shallotte. 23.—Br. Brig Wasp from Newport, Eng; Br. Schrs. Diadem and Ann from ditto. 24.—Schr. Marietta from Lockwood's Folly, Br. do. Isabella Jane from Newport, Eng.

ANOTHER PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Fowle—Dear Sir: I could send you a dozen certificates, strong and decisive, of the really sanative effects of your valuable Balsam of Wild Cherry, within the past twelve months, under my own supervision and direction. Indeed, I know of few persons who have used it, comparatively, but commend it in the strongest terms. A case of Asthma, the severest I ever saw, to which I was called a month ago, evinced the superiority of the Balsam. This disease lasted six weeks, and the dyspnea and suffering was dreadful; he sat up every night. The gentleman told me to give him something to last him home, (21 miles,) so that he might see his wife and child, and die in peace! I gave him one bottle of the Balsam, and four ounces of syrup squills, directing him to take teaspoonful doses of best Bordeaux olive oil, when the difficulty of breathing was greatest. Next day I forced his despondent will, and made him take six bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry home with him as a present, he having alleged that he had used so much expensive medicine to no profit. Last week Mr. A. called and expressed his gratitude to me in the warmest manner, said the medicine had saved his life, paid his whole bill, and took six bottles more, and left my office for home, rejoicing. Very respectfully yours,

WM. SHAW, M. D.

Washington, N. C., Aug. 12, 1847.

None is genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co; at Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; and Druggists everywhere.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY.

Election on Thursday, August 1st.

Letter to the Editors, dated

MORGANTON, July 17, 1850.

Mr. HALE: *My Dear Sir*—By a letter just received from Mr. Gales, I am informed that publications and circulars have been industriously distributed in the East, that "I have come out in favor of changing our Constitution, so as to establish *White population* as the basis of representation."

Such charge, by whomsoever uttered or published, *is false*.

The doctrine, however popular in some sections of the State, is neither entertained nor advocated by me.

You may use this note in such way as you may see fit.

In great haste, yours truly,

CHAS. MANLY.

The above Letter was received at this Office on Friday last, the 26th. It emphatically disproves the statement made by Reid, *for circulation in the East*. Observe, that whilst Reid wrote the story to the Editor of the Standard, *(as is now confessed,)* and the Editor of the Standard wrote it in great haste to the Wilmington Journal, the Goldsborough Patriot, and the Newbern Republican, not a solitary paper, Whig or Loco, *in the West*, was furnished with the news, either by Reid or the Editor of the Standard. This of itself shows that a mean trick was intended—a trick to *cheat* the Eastern people out of their votes, by falsehood. How far honest men will permit it to succeed, remains to be seen. We shall be greatly surprised if its reaction do not kick its inventor over.

Even without the emphatic denial of Gov. Manly, it seems to us incredible that any sane man would put faith in a story which represented Gov. Manly as going into a county which has a larger number of slaves than the average throughout the State, and there, for the sake of increasing his popularity, deliberately attack that institution!—He then goes into the West, where there are but few slaves, and there he deliberately, in the presence of a thousand voters, declares that he not only never said he was in favor of the White Basis, but that he is actually opposed to it! Where there are slaves, he attacks the interests of the slave-owners; and where there are none, he upholds them! The thing is palpably false.

Let it be remembered, too, that Gov. Manly's speech at Wentworth was delivered on the 29th of June, and yet it was not until the 10th of July that the Standard first published this foul charge. Why was so long an interval as *twelve days* suffered to elapse between the delivery of the speech and the exposure of this pretended position of the speaker? It is probably not more than two or three days' travel from Wentworth to Raleigh. Why was the astounding intelligence delayed twelve days? Why, but to let Gov. Manly get so far West that he could not contradict the falsehood before the very eve of the election. Let it be observed, that when the time came for action, when Gov. Manly was supposed to be far enough out of the way, letters were written to Wilmington, to Newbern, to Goldsborough, and probably other places, to start the falsehood. Then all was motion, to make up for the 12 days' delay.

We call upon all Whigs, all honest men, to go to the polls on Thursday next, and put a mark of their condemnation on the originator of such a shabby trick, such a palpable falsehood.

We call upon them to go to the polls and vote against the man who voted for the Wilmot Proviso in its most offensive shape.

To vote against the man who, whilst himself receiving $8 *a day* for doing no good in a post of great honor and ease, refused to give more than $8 *a month* to the private soldier, who, without either ease or office, was fighting the desperate battles which Reid had contributed to bring on.

To vote against the man who voted to censure Gen. Taylor for his conduct at the glorious victory of Monterey.

To vote against the man who opposed Free Suffrage when he was in the Legislature, where he had some power over the subject, and only was in favor of it when there was a prospect of riding it as a hobby into the Gubernatorial chair.

To vote against the man who professes to be in favor of Internal Improvements, but voted against every bill for Internal Improvements that ever came before him.

In short, to vote against the man who would carry into the chief office of State, not democracy, but the worst sort of Locofocoism.

We call upon the people of North Carolina to keep such a man *out* of that office; and to keep *in* it, CHARLES MANLY, that true, and firm, and fearless son of a Revolutionary Whig, who for two years past has performed every duty honestly and conscientiously and ably. Let it never be said that North Carolina has abjured her faith, and sunk into the arms of Locofocoism. But if that misfortune is in reserve for her, at least let it be in favor of an honorable man, who would scorn to put in operation such foul machinery to destroy an honorable opponent.

GOV. MANLY IN THE WEST.—See the letters which we copy from the Raleigh Register. The third and last of the series, is from a gentleman whose name is known to us, as that of a distinguished citizen of the West, whose statements may be implicitly relied on.

The Raleigh Times Extra publishes a letter which fully exposes the real character of the "certifiers"—the "*five bold* face to face witnesses."—The letter is from a gentleman in Greensborough, who knows the signers well.

The "certifiers" stated that some of them were Whigs. The Locofoco papers have caught at the idea, have made much of it, have dwelt upon the statement that "some of them were Whigs—that the signers had no wish to injure Manly," &c.

Now what are the facts? Why the signers are *all* known to be Locofocos! One a Locofoco candidate; a second, *Reid's own uncle;* a third a nephew under the control of that uncle; and a fourth, Reid's uncle by marriage!

These are proper men to certify—these are men who "are as respectable as Rockingham can produce"—men who would not injure Manly for the world—men who wish only to "give the truth to the world," and who, if their statements are denied, will "*produce the certificates of fifty as respectable men as the world contains.*"

They have been denied—why don't the immortal "fifty" make *their* appearance. Again we ask, why is it that *Rockingham* is the only county enlightened upon this subject?

The Editors of the Greensborough Patriot confirm this statement. Instead of "*some*" of the five signers of the Wentworth certificate being Whigs, four of them are open and notorious Locofocos, and the other *one* is a young man unknown to the Editors, but probably a Locofoco, as his connections are of that school.

These men being convicted of one falsehood, are not to be believed at all.

FUNERAL HONORS.—The respect paid to the memory of Gen. TAYLOR, by the people of this town and county, on Friday last, was very general and marked. Many hundreds of persons thronged the streets at an early hour, and a large procession, composed of the military, of civic associations, and of citizens, was formed, and, under the Marshalling of Col. Winslow, and his Assistants, Col. Waddill, Maj. Lotterloh, and Messrs. Arch'd S. Brown and A. J. O'Hanlon, proceeded through streets in which business was suspended and doors closed, to the Presbyterian Church, where hundreds of Ladies were already seated. The religious services were here conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Gilchrist, Buxton, and Barringer.

The Oration of Wm. H. Haigh, Esq. was one of the happiest and most appropriate which we have ever heard delivered. He spoke feelingly and eloquently of each of the several similar occasions of general mourning in which the people of the United States have been called upon to unite within the last nine years,—of the death of Harrison, of Jackson, of Adams, of Polk, and of Taylor; and alluded briefly to the traits which had distinguished the predecessors in station, and to the tomb, of him whom we had now assembled to honor. He referred in glowing terms to the incidents of that brilliant military career which had given to Gen. Taylor a world-wide renown; and dwelt with yet more of emphasis and delight upon those beautiful traits of personal character without which not even military fame would have enabled him to win his way to the hearts of the people—upon his incorruptible integrity, his truth, and justice, and kindness, and his unwavering reliance upon the arm of the Almighty Ruler of events—in short those qualities which stamped Gen. Taylor the Man of the Age, and enshrined him in the hearts of the people.

Incidentally, but most appropriately and justly, the Orator alluded to him who had by this providence been so suddenly and unexpectedly and quietly placed in supreme power; and followed up this allusion by a burst of eloquent denunciation of disunionists, at both extremes of the country, which met with a unanimous response, we are sure, in that large assembly, and would, but for the nature of the occasion, have received unmistakeable marks of approbation.

It gives us pleasure to add, that the Oration was altogether free from any thought or word to which exception could be taken by any friend of the Union, of any party (and we presume there was not in that large assemblage one enemy of that Union to whom offence could be given.) We hear from gentlemen of both parties, (not to mention the ladies,) warm commendation of the manner in which Mr. Haigh performed his task, as well in regard to the literary merits of the Oration, as of its true and just delineation of the character of its lamented object, and of the generous temper which avoided offence to his political opponents.

☞ We have just received, too late for insertion, a correspondence between the Committee of Arrangements and Mr. Haigh, in which the Oration was requested for publication by the former, and the request respectfully declined by the latter.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The interesting Biography of Millard Fillmore, on our first page, may be read with pleasure and profit, detailing, as it does, the steps by which a poor unfriended mechanic boy acquired learning, friends, fame, and office, the highest in the world.

It was our good fortune to be in Washington for a week during that part of the Session of 1841, when Mr. Fillmore's powers as leader of the House were made so manifest in the passage of the Tariff act of that year. We were an attentive and deeply interested looker-on upon that scene. The impression it made has never been effaced. Mr. Fillmore was *the* man of the House. Always prepared, always clear, always speaking directly to the point, and no more nor no less than was necessary to make that point manifest, he commanded the undivided attention, respect, and confidence of the House. We never saw an occasion in which a powerful intellect and a noble nature were made more manifest by daily trials in an ordeal through which few men can pass unscathed.

THE CABINET.—On Saturday the 20th inst., President Fillmore sent to the Senate nominations of the following gentlemen, to compose his Cabinet, and the nominations were forthwith confirmed by the Senate, viz:—

For Secretary of State, DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts.

For Secretary of the Treasury, THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio.

For Secretary of War, EDWARD BATES, of Missouri.

For Secretary of the Navy, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina.

For Secretary of the Interior, JAMES A. PEARCE, of Maryland.

For Postmaster General, NATHAN K. HALL, of New York.

For Attorney General, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky.

The appointments have all been accepted, save one, that of Mr. Pearce of Maryland, who declines. It is thought that Mr. Conrad of Louisiana, will be appointed in his place.

Messrs. Webster, Corwin, and Hall, have entered on the discharge of the duties of their offices.

Mr. Graham, we learn from Hillsborough, is preparing to remove to Washington.

The Cabinet is a very strong one, as strong as any ever appointed, we think. It has four Southern men and three Northern men, and the only one of the three to which the South has any objection, is Mr. Corwin, a man of splendid talents, of excellent character, but rather too much of a free soiler.

Gen. Scott was appointed Secretary of War, and Com. Warrington Secretary of the Navy, until the arrival of the gentlemen appointed to those offices.

The Hon. Thomas Ewing, late Secretary of the Interior, has been appointed by Gov. Ford, of Ohio, Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Corwin.

It is expected that the Hon. Edward Everett will be appointed Senator in place of Mr. Webster.

GOV. GRAHAM.—It gives us great pleasure to learn, that this distinguished North Carolinian has accepted the office of Secretary of the Navy, conferred upon him by President Fillmore.

In another column will be found a few of the just tributes, by papers in other States, to the excellence of Gov. Graham's character, and the high order of his talents, fitting him for the able and faithful discharge of the duties of any station to which he may be called. To these tributes there has come under our notice but one exception, and that, as might be expected, appears in a South Carolina paper. In the Washington correspondence of the Charleston Courier, it is said,—

"Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, was in the last and several previous Congresses, and is a very respectable man."

Really! "A very respectable man"!! Should not North Carolina be grateful for such an endorsement of Gov. Graham's claims? The accuracy of the information of this writer, is only equalled by his generosity in according to *any* North Carolinian so "respectable" a position.

The Charleston Courier should be above the littleness which has distinguished some of its cotemporaries, of thus *affecting* ignorance for the purpose of sneering at distinguished North Carolinians—distinguished at least as much, and as justly, as any of the magniloquent Quattlebums of South Carolina.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Our friends in different counties will greatly oblige us by the earliest *accurate* information of the state of the Polls for Governor, Members of the Legislature, and Sheriffs.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

One of the strongest reasons why Col. Reid has so strong a hold upon the popular affections, is to be found in the fact that the people have confidence in his *honesty*, and in his fidelity to their interests and rights. The people are not unfrequently deceived in public servants; and hence, while they are becoming more and more watchful of those already in place, they are more cautious also, than heretofore, in selecting new agents to execute their will.—*Raleigh Standard.*

David Reid's honesty! truly, if the people of North Carolina ever place confidence in the *honesty* of David S. Reid, they will show, indeed, that "they are not unfrequently deceived in public servants."

But *David Reid's* honesty! Where has it been shown? how, when or where, has this *honesty* been exhibited? Was he *honest* when he "betrayed the South," by voteing for the Wilmot Proviso, or was he honest when in the face of the Record, in the face of the Journal of the House of Representatives, he denied having given that vote?

Was he *honest*, were his intentions honest and honorable and patriotic, when he voted against giving even the pitiful sum of $10 a month to the gallant soldiers who were fighting out in Mexico, a war which *he* helped to create—or is his honesty exhibited in the pretence that he is the Soldier's friend—when he wants his vote for Governor.

Was he honest when he took Gov. Manly by the hand, and unsolicited, unquestioned, assured him that he would not be a candidate; or is he honest when he writes to the Democratic Convention and accepts the nomination, just a week afterwards?

Was he *honest*, was he not rather dishonored, when for the first time in the history of North Carolina, he—a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people—wrote a letter slandering his opponent, when he thought that opponent's absence would prevent a denial?

Truly Locofoco journals have a high idea of this quality of honesty; assuredly they are very right and proper guides for the people of North Carolina—one denying that an article which it had just seen, had been published, and the other publishing and re-publishing, after its denial, a vile slander against an absent man.

People of North Carolina, will you be influenced by such miserable attempts to humbug and deceive you? Will you, Can you vote for a man, who voted to "betray the South and her most cherished institutions"? Can you vote for a man who has been guilty of an act to which no candidate in N. C. has ever yet condescended? We trust not. We trust that you will never so far forget the honor of the State, and of the Union, as to elect *David S Reid* your Governor.

Go to the Polls one and all—vote for Charles Manly—and in so doing honor yourselves—honor a worthy public servant, and manifest your contempt for the man who has never advanced your interest, but whose whole course has been calculated to disgrace the good Old State.

The Register and Times, containing Gov. Manly's denial of the slander that he had spoken in favor of altering the Federal basis, were received here on Saturday morning. The *Carolinian* was published some hours afterwards, and in it we find an article asserting that the Register had not published any letter from the Governor himself denying the story.

The manifest intention of the article was either to throw doubt upon the existence of such a letter—or to convey the idea that the Governor was *afraid* to deny it publicly, when in fact the letter had been published in the Raleigh Whig papers.

This, however, was a matter of no sort of consequence to the Carolinian; it had a purpose to effect, and it hesitated not to publish what it knew to be false in order to effect that purpose. Really the Carolinian is almost as *honest* as the Standard thinks David Reid is.

Of the fact of Gov. Manly's avowing himself in favor of the extension of the Central Railroad to the Tennessee line, we have not the slightest doubt. Our informant upon whose authority we made the statement, is as reliable a man as Mr. Hale or any other man in the State, and the thing can be and will be proved by the evidence of gentlemen who were upon the spot. Depend upon it, this matter will be pressed home in such a manner that blustering and unsupported denials will go for naught.—*Wilmington Journal.*

It seems that we are not to be favored with any *proof* of this bold and most improbable story, until after the election. We have no doubt that it will then be abandoned, having served its purpose. Already we see the Journal varying the charge. At first, it said the Governor had advocated the construction of such a road *by the State*, at a cost to the State of four millions of dollars. Now it is simply that Gov. Manly had avowed himself in favor of the extension of the Central Railroad to the Tennessee line. To that, we presume nobody has any objection, provided persons can be found who will invest their own money in the enterprize.

REID ON THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—We have endeavored, without success, to get some of the Locofoco organs to tell us whether Reid is or was in favor of the Nashville Convention or not. To answer that he was, would affect his chances for the votes of the friends of the Union. To repudiate it, might affront the disunionists who are to be found in that South Carolina region about Mecklenburg. Reid himself put in a half and half plea, which was on a par with his views on Internal Improvements, equally acceptable, as his friend of the Newbern Republican says, to the *friends* of that system as to its *enemies*. He takes care to endorse for the members of the Nashville Convention. He was sure that none of them were disunionists. Indeed! And what is the Hon. Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, who, on his return from Nashville, delivered a speech in Charleston, of which the following was a part, as written out and published by himself:—

"Despairing of any reformation which will bring the government back to the limitations of the Constitution—despairing of any amendments of the Constitution which will give us new guarantees, I see but one course left for the peace and salvation of the South—a dissolution of the Union!"

Such is the man for whose loyalty to the Union David S. Reid vouches!

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN OF THURSDAY LAST.

HURRA FOR MANLY!

We have received from Buncombe county, the following letter, which goes to confirm our hopes that in the West Gov. Manly will sweep the field:

ASHEVILLE, July 23, 1850.

Dear Sirs:—Manly and Reid spoke here yesterday—Reid, I think, is entirely *"vanished"*—or vanquished! Never was a *little* man, with a set of *little* principles so completely used up in so *little time*.

Manly will sweep every thing before him—the West will show her devotion to her *principles* this time and not be humbugged by a little humbugger. The Mountains will *all be right*. Mark it —*"We are coming."* We are getting (I hope) things right for the Legislature—if we do we will triumph. Do your duty below, and then we'll sound the trumpet of victory all over the State.

FROM HAVANA.—Com. Morris, of the Navy, has returned from his special mission to Havana, and brings the gratifying intelligence that all the difficulties relating to the prisoners captured at Contoy have been settled by their release, and also that they have been put on board the sloop-of-war *Albany*, to be conveyed to Pensacola, with the exception of seven; two of whom have been detained for trial, and five as witnesses.

In consequence of Jonathan Worth, Esq. having become a contractor on the Plank Road, he immediately resigned his place as a Director of the Company, and Hugh McCain, Esq. of Asheborough, was appointed in his place.

THE CROPS.—The effect of the destruction of the wheat crop in North Carolina by the Rust, is already visible in the high price of Flour in this market, $7 per bbl. having been freely paid for superfine. An order was received here a few days ago for several bbls. of Flour to be sent to *Salisbury*, and another for a supply for *Raleigh*. This is reversing the order of business. We fear, that during the next twelve months, a large quantity of Flour will be brought here from the North. The crop in the Northern and Western States is said to be very large.

The prospects of the corn and cotton crops are not good in this State. Drought and storms have greatly injured both. In the North Eastern counties, we learn from the Norfolk Beacon, "it is thought that at least half a crop will be raised if the weather continues favorable."

The Richmond Whig says that the prospect of the growing crops in that State, especially Tobacco, are most gloomy.

THE GALE.—The extraordinary storm which visited this part of the country on the 17th and 18th inst. was terribly destructive at the North.—The papers from Norfolk, Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and North and East of that city, abound with accounts of the destruction of trees, chimneys, roofs of houses, houses themselves, and vessels. Many lives were lost also.

We copied in our last a paragraph from a Locofoco paper in the Western part of this State, in which Gen. Taylor was called a "poor old fool," a "usurper," and a "betrayer of the South." This was before the Editor heard of the death of Gen. Taylor. After he received the news, he did not, it is true, repeat these offensive epithets, for Gen. Taylor was past the power of his slander. But he fell at once to work in disparaging and slandering his successor, Mr. Fillmore. No good could accrue to *the party* by abusing a dead President, and therefore he fails to upon the living—with how much justice may be judged from the following sample:—

"The executive chair, for the residue of the term, is to be filled by *Millard Fillmore*, who has gloried in his opposition to the slave trade between the States, which shows him to be as rabid an abolitionist as the most violent of these agitators; and what the consequences will be, an overruling Providence only knows."

Now how much truth there is in the above statement may be seen by reading the following letter from Mr. Fillmore himself, which has been often published:—

ALBANY, September 13, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I returned this morning from the West, and have yours of the 10th, in which you say that it has been charged in the Richmond Enquirer that I hold it to be within the power of Congress to interfere with or break off the transportation, removal, or disposal of persons held as slaves from one slaveholding State to another.

I am not aware that this question has ever been discussed in Congress, or was ever presented for the consideration of the Supreme Court of the United States before 1841. In that year the celebrated case from Mississippi was decided, and Mr. Justice McLean gave an elaborate opinion on the point, in which the chief Justice concurred. He came to the conclusion that the constitutional power over this matter was vested in the several States, and not in Congress. So far as my knowledge extends, this opinion carried conviction to every unprejudiced mind, and the question was considered settled. At any rate, this was my own opinion then, and I have since no cause to change it.

You will therefore perceive that you did me no injustice in representing to your friend that these were my sentiments.

I write in haste, amid the pressure of official duties, but remain truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

We have seldom seen a more malignant misrepresentation than is perpetrated by the North Carolinian, in asserting that "Mr. Winthrop expressed the idea that the death of the President was an interposition of Providence for the good of the country." And that "Mr. Hilliard caught at the idea and reiterated it." And again "Messrs. Winthrop and Hilliard, *leaders* of the Whig party, very strongly intimated and almost directly asserted, that the death of the President was a Providential interposition for the good of the country."

This is a gross misrepresentation, and to gain it credence the Carolinian had to omit all that Mr. Winthrop said, whilst the extract it makes from Mr. Hilliard's speech directly disproves its assertion, as did other parts of that speech. We refer to the various speeches themselves, the material parts of which we copied last week, to show up the Carolinian's attempt to make party capital out of the death of Gen. Taylor.

MR. CLAY.—All accounts agree that Mr. Clay's many speeches during the present session of Congress have been truly great, and that his last, in closing the debate on the Compromise bill, transcended all its predecessors. The National Intelligencer says of it,—

"The great debate in the Senate on the prominent question of the day (concerning the new Territories, &c.) was continued yesterday by Mr. Clay, with untired energy, in a Speech characterized by an ability and vigor not excelled by those of his younger days, when he was confessedly without a peer in the lead of the Republican (now Whig) party in Congress. It is a general observation, indeed, among those of us who have been forty years familiar with his oratory, that this veteran statesman has, in his speeches at the present session of Congress, surpassed even his ancient fame as a powerful, impassioned, and impressive debater.

We have no reference, in what we have said, to the particular course which Mr. Clay advocates in the present trying conjuncture of public affairs. It is enough for us that he occupies on this occasion, as he always has done, broad national ground, and that his exertions yesterday and on previous occasions in the Senate have had for their object to settle amicably, honorably, and satisfactorily, by measures which he deems adequate, questions which have more distracted the country for the last twelve months than any which have been agitated in the public councils for the last thirty years.

Instead of this passing notice of Mr. Clay's speech of yesterday, we should have given the speech itself, of which our Reporters would have enabled us to furnish this morning a full report, had it not been desired that the publication should be deferred to allow of the revision of it.

And the Union likewise says,—

We are compelled to suspend until to-morrow the publication of yesterday's debate in the Senate. The great orator of the day says, waggishly, it may be the last long speech that he will deliver, and therefore he wishes to revise it. We would advise Mr. Clay not to retouch too much the sketches of our Reporters, because we doubt very much whether he can improve the expressions by the corrections or the embellishments of the closet. They fell from his lips like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter—full armed. It was unquestionably the best speech which Mr. Clay has delivered during the session. The whole debate, indeed, was one of the most brilliant and spirited we have ever heard. We mean to include in this remark the two replies of Messrs. Barnwell, of South Carolina, and Hale, of New Hampshire, with the rejoinders of the senator from Kentucky. We are no very great friends of long debates, for we have sometimes had a surfeit of them in our time; but we could have remained at our post for some hours longer, to listen to such eloquence and wit, and, as Dr. Johnson calls it, such "digladiation." The interest of the scene was sustained to the very last, when the curtain fell.

A Post Office has been established in Union county, N. C., called Winchester—Jas. D. Smith, Postmaster.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 20th, Mr. Cass's resolution in relation to New Mexico came up, and Mr. Pearce of Md. replied to Mr. Houston, defending Gen. Taylor.

Mr. Rusk followed, briefly declaring that the boundary of Texas, as embracing New Mexico, had uniformly been insisted on by this government in all its negotiations with Mexico, and in all other ways; and now it was denied. He declared that if an attempt were made to deprive Texas of her right to this territory, "Texas will resist; even if it be treason she will resist—and the full share of that treason that shall attach to one citizen shall attach to *me*. With all my hopes of peace and all my attachment to this Union, I will never tamely submit to the exercise of unauthorized military power, and you may be sure that Texas will not. This is a contest between *right* and *wrong*, and the *right* is with Texas."

An Executive session was then held, and the Cabinet nominations were confirmed.

On Monday, Mr. Webster's resignation of his seat in the Senate was received.

Mr. Mangum presented a memorial very numerously and respectably signed by citizens of New Hanover and Brunswick counties, in the State of North Carolina, asking for an extension of credit on duties imposed on Railroad iron imported for the construction of the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, and pledging every facility to Government for the transportation of the mails, troops, and munitions of war, and public stores. Referred.

The Compromise Bill was taken up, and Mr. Clay addressed the Senate for upwards of three hours, and was followed by Mr. Barnwell and Mr. Hale, to whose observations Mr. Clay repeatedly replied.

On Tuesday, the resignation of Mr. Corwin, Senator from Ohio, was received, he having accepted the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

The Compromise bill was taken up, and after a brief discussion, an amendment offered by Mr. Turney, to require California to have a new Convention for forming a constitution and State government, was rejected, 33 to 19.

Mr. Davis of Miss. then moved an amendment to repeal all laws of Mexico in force at the period of the acquisition, which prohibited slavery in the territories other than California. After debate, this, also, was rejected, 33 to 22.

On Wednesday, the session was devoted to discussion of an amendment offered by Mr. Bradbury, (and amendments to that amendment offered by others,) to refer the whole question of the Texas boundary and compensation to be paid to her to a joint commission, to consist of three appointed by the President and Senate, and three appointed by Texas. The question was not taken.

On Thursday and Friday, the Senate remained until a late hour, debating and taking questions on various amendments to the amendment of Mr. Bradbury. No question was taken on Mr. Bradbury's amendment itself.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday the 20th, the resolution to admit the member from New Deseret to a seat was laid on the table, (rejected,) 104 to 78.

On Monday, nothing of interest.

On Tuesday, many subjects, of no general importance, were considered.

On Wednesday, the bill making appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point, was taken up, and several speeches on California delivered on it.

On Thursday and Friday, the Military Academy Appropriation bill occupied the sittings. It was finally passed.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.—The Richmond Whig, in noticing Mr. Crawford's letter to Congress, offering to submit the question of interest on the Galphin claim to the Courts, and to refund the money if the case should be decided against him,—suggests to Mr. Ritchie that he should make a similar offer in regard to the $12,000 he received for the job of printing which he was bound by his contract to execute for less than $600, (or, according to the most liberal construction of that contract, by his own party friends, less than $3000.) No man has been more vociferous in his complaints about the payment to Mr. Crawford, than Mr. Ritchie. But we think Mr. Crawford has made an honest proposition such as Ritchie will not attempt to imitate.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer Asia brings accounts three days later—to the 13th. Cotton had advanced another ¼d. Sales of the week 85,760 bales. Fair Uplands 7¼d.

Four great battles had taken place between the Russians and Circassians, in which, it is said, both parties sustained heavy loss.

A war is apprehended between Denmark and Prussia.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—News to the 18th June is received. Only $180,000 in gold dust came by this arrival.

Another great fire had occurred in San Francisco. The loss is put down at $5,000,000, the same amount as was reported lost by the fire a few weeks before.

We have received from another State an article on the subject of the removal of a Postmaster in one of the counties of this State, which we prefer not to publish, as it contains personal matters which would probably lead to a controversy uninteresting to the public generally.

A LONDON COURT DRESS.—Some of our lady readers may be amused or instructed by a description of the dress worn by Miss Lawrence, the daughter of Abbott Lawrence, American Minister at the English Court, at a late Drawing Room of Queen Victoria. Here it is, as given in the London papers:—

Miss Lawrence—Train of rich white Moire, trimmed with bouillones of tulle and bouquets of roses de Mai, lined with white glace, with three skirts of tulle, looped with chaldaine of roses de Mai; blonde, berthe. Head-dress—Feathers, blonde lappets and diamonds. Ornaments—Diamonds.

John U. Kirkland, Esq. of Hillsborough, has declined the post of Treasurer of the "N. C. Railroad" to which he had been elected by the Directors; and J. Harper Lindsay of Greensboro' substituted in his place.

The Compromise Gaining Strength—The Texas Amendment.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing under date of the 23d July, says:—The compromise bill is gaining strength, and the ultras are afraid of its passage. It is believed it will pass, as there is a better feeling in regard to Mr. Foote's amendment. The Northern Union men will do almost anything to oblige Mr. Foote. The Texas amendment, referring the boundary dispute to commissioners, is sure to carry. If these two amendments carry, the bill will pass. If the South oppose them, separate bills will pass by the aid of Northern Whig votes.

The American, a free soil, Lowell, Mass. paper, calls Mr. Webster a "consummate scoundrel," and a "rotten-hearted renegade."

It is predicted that the time will come when a man's perspiration will be turned to account as steam, and drive him up hill like a locomotive.

FROM THE REGISTER.

MR. EDITOR: I have just conversed with two respectable Democrats, who declared their determination, after reading *Mr. Manly's* letter of the 17th July, to vote for him. They condemned in the most unqualified terms the fraud which the *Standard* has practiced upon the people of the East. They expressed the most unbounded confidence in the veracity of Mr. M. and declared that they would not lend their aid to such fraud and falsehood, as his opponents had been guilty of to defeat him. Let the warning go around. Let the Whigs arouse themselves. IF SUCH DEEDS OF DARKNESS AND VILLAINY DON'T OPEN THEIR EYES, THEN INDEED ARE THEY SLEEPING THE SLEEP OF COWARDS! *"Once more unto the breach!"*

A WAKE VOTER.

Lynch Law in Virginia.—In Culpeper county, on Wednesday last, a lawless mob assembled at the Court House, and, though resisted by the Sheriff at the jail door, entered the jail and took therefrom by force, William Grayson, a free negro, charged with the murder of David W. Miller, and hung him by the neck until he was dead. The Superior Court of Culpeper had twice convicted Grayson, and the General Court had twice granted him a new trial. In the last opinion the General Court said, "Upon the whole case, we are of opinion that the testimony is not only not sufficient to prove the guilt of the accused, but that *it is hardly sufficient to raise suspicion against him.* The judgment must therefore be reversed and a new trial awarded." This infuriated mob, consisting, as we regret to learn, in part of justices of the peace and of members of christian churches, have thus by violence reversed the decision of the highest criminal tribunal in the State, and been guilty of foul, cowardly, and fiendish murder, and that, too, of a helpless free negro, with none to defend him nor avenge his wrongs. Grayson, we learn, avowed his innocence on the gallows. One minute was given him in which he was told he was to confess his guilt; this he refused to do, and told them to execute him at once, which they did.

This first attempt at Lynch law in this Commonwealth should be rebuked with firmness and punished with severity. Unless speedily checked in its course, it must overthrow all government, and render life, liberty, and property without protection. It rests with the legally constituted authorities of Virginia to wipe off this foul blot from her character. We trust in God's name they will not fail to do it.

Fredericksburg Recorder.

Party politics in Missouri are running high, and Col. Benton's prospects for re-election to the Senate are, according to the Democratic papers of that State, growing desperate. It is now generally thought by the press representing both sides, that a majority of Whigs will be returned to the next Congress, and that a Whig U. S. Senator will succeed Mr. Benton.

The Compromise in Louisiana.—The New Orleans Courier, the leading Democratic paper of Louisiana, says: "In Louisiana we may safely assert that ninety-nine in every hundred citizens are favorable to the compromise reported by Mr. Clay. We have not seen a single newspaper printed in this State that is opposed to it."

Some thirty years ago a clothier, in this State, remarked to a friend, "Look at that young man just passing; the best workman in my shop, he is going to make a fool of himself, by leaving a good trade to study law." That young man is now President of the United States. "Wise judges are we of each other!"—*New York Express.*

Bishop Paine will visit the Virginia and North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held this year, 1850; Bishop Bascom in 1851; Bishop Capers in 1852, Bishop Andrews in 1853.

MARRIED,

In Bladen county on the 23d inst., Mr. THOS. ROBESON to Miss LUCY J GILLESPIE, all of Bladen.

In Sampson county on the 18th inst., by the Rev John L. Clifton, Mr. CALVIN BOYETTE to Miss ELIZA McCULLIN, daughter of Mr. Earley McCullin, both of that county.

Exchange papers please copy.

In Raleigh, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. T. Meredith, ALFRED WILLIAMS, Esq. to Mrs. SARAH STONE, all of that city.

In Anson county, July 21st, by William Shadding, Esq., Mr. ABNER DEAN to Miss ROSANNA CATHARINE AMANDA PINCKNEY JOSEPHINE FOSTER THREADGILL,—daughter of Mr. George Threadgill.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Tuesday last, EMMA, infant daughter of Mr. Isham Blake.

In Robeson county, on the 8th ult., of paralysis, Mrs. MARGARET McCORQUDALE, in the 67th year of her age.

At Eutaw, Ala., on the 18th inst., Col. ALEX. GRAHAM, formerly of Cheraw, S. C., aged 48.

In Richmond county, on the 10th instant, Mrs. JUDY, wife of Wm. P. Smith, in her 68th year.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 30.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7½ a 7¾	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	12 a 12½	Oats,	40 a
Corn,	a 80	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	6¾ a 7	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10; 18 "

REMARKS.—Flour 6 50 to 7 00. Cotton 12 to 12½. Corn 80.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7 to 7½. Corn 68 to 75. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 25. Lard 7½ to 8. Lumber—Flooring Boards 11 50; Wide 5 00. Yellow Dip Turpentine 2 10. Spirits Turpentine 23½. Prime Mill Timber 7 25.

Cotton at Charleston 11 to 12¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,026,878 bales, against 2,680,965 last year. Deficiency 654,087 bales.

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of September next, the Dwelling House and Lot on Gillespie street, joining John Haigh and others, known as the Fuller Lot,—upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

July 24, 1850. 30ts

Novel Attraction!

MASTER JOSEPH, the Youthful Orator, and Temperance Lecturer of Virginia, only Eleven Years of age, will Lecture on Temperance, in the Fayetteville Hall, on Tuesday Night the 30th inst.

He has spoken to large audiences before he was ten years old, and has received their warmest applause for his satisfactory efforts in the different places where he has spoken.

Lecture to commence at 8¼ o'clock P. M.

Tickets of admission, 12½ cents,—to pay the expenses, and for his exclusive benefit.

Fayetteville, July 29.

MARTIN & BRYAN,

Factors & General Commission Merchants,

Charleston, S. C.

JAMES MARTIN.] [THOMAS A. BRYAN.

REFERENCES:
Mr. Robert Mafflt, Charleston.
R. O'Neal, Columbia.
C. J. Shannon, Camden.
James Wright, Cheraw.
J. R. Aiken, Winnsboro'.

☞ Particular attention given to the receiving and forwarding Goods and Merchandise consigned to them.

Liberal advances made on shipments of Produce. [30-3m]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, for a re-issue of a certificate of twenty one shares of Stock, standing in the name of Hugh Campbell, the original certificate having been lost.

HENRIETTA CAMPBELL,
Adm'x de bonis non of Hugh Campbell.
July 24, 1850. 30-3w

Brilliant Lotteries,

FOR AUGUST, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$35,000.

2 Prizes of $15,000 are $30,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 86, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 3, 1850.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 Prize of $15,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,809, 2 Prizes of 2,000, 2 of 1,500, 2

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN C. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County at the ensuing August election.
Robeson county, March 1850. 13-tf

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

SUPERIOR HYSON TEA,
Superior Black Tea,
Chocolate,
Ground Ginger and Hops.
S. J. HINSDALE.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $300,000. The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1850. 7?

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12-tf

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:
Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely saunative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

ICE.

THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.
For the Proprietors.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

Old Apple Brandy.

20 BARRELS five year old Apple Brandy.
For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
May 27, 1850. 21-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.
R. M. ORRELL.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hatchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

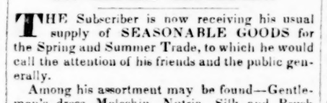
ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places. WILLIAM D. SMITH.
May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.
T. W. BETTON,
]12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

Spring and Summer Goods.



FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff. JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.
March 20, 1850. 12tf

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.
A. C. CURRY, Jailer.
Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, as soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book-store.
April 8, 1850. 14-19w

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course*.
North West corner Market Square, Green st.
March 18, 1850. 12tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 1, 1850. 15tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
R. F. MURPHY.
Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.
E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.
A. H. WHITFIELD.
Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,
With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

NEW *Spring and Summer Goods.*

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro de Rhedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Taritans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jackonet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats: drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money. WM. S. LATTA.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.
W. & J. T. ANDRES.
Little's Mills, Richmond Co., } 14tf
April 8, 1850. }

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

Look out for the Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

CLOTHES THAT ARE CLOTHES.

THE undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to the Fashionable public, that they have received their Spring and Summer Report of New York and Philadelphia Fashions, and that they are enabled to make up Clothing unequalled in North Carolina. All who are in want of just the thing in the way of a suit of Clothes, are invited to call at Graham & Woodward's fashionable clothing establishment, where gentlemen's clothes of all kinds are made to order at short notice, and by the best workmen. You cannot buy ready-made clothes and have them to fit well. But buy good cloth and let us make it up. You will have just what you want, and no mistake. We warrant all work that we make up as to fit and workmanship.

Price cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.
GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end Hotel Building.
May 25, 1850. 21-3m

NEW BOOKS.

DECK and PORT, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N.; Tour of Duty in California, by J. W. Revere; Woman's Friendship, by the author of "Home Influence"; Lives of Mary and Martha Washington; Letters to a Sister, by Alcott; Diary of Lady Willoughby; Memoir, Letters and Poems of Bernard Barton; Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary; the Convict Ship; Kings of France, illustrated; the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne; Theory and Practice of Hydropathy; Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch, 1 vol.; Rev. Dr. Mason's Letter to Bishop Ives; Museum of Literature; Irving's Mahomet, 2d vol.; Artillery and Infantry Tactics, by C. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Leaves from the Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor; Baron Munchausen; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.; Speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, on the Slavery Question; McGuffey's Readers, 2d and 3d; Whately's Logic, &c.
E. J. HALE.
April 27.

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.
GURDON F. WEBSTER.
Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Rens, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Sheilers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.
HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.
April 1850. 17-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

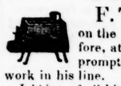
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.



F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.
Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.
F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

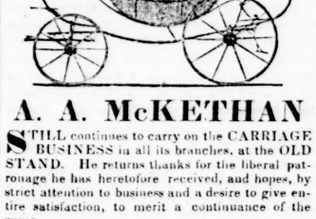
TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1850. 1?3-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.
Cash paid for old Copper.
HALL & HALL.
Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT**, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worst symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation, which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Further: in the winter of '48 and '49, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopeia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. **TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME.** If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, **WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.**

I am